

PEKIN LAKE STATE FISH AND WILDLIFE AREA  
NORTHERN UNIT

CRITICAL RESTORATION PROJECT  
ILLINOIS RIVER ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION STUDY, ILLINOIS

APPENDIX EA-B

PERTINENT CORRESPONDENCE

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Mr. Kenneth Barr, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District, to Ms. Anne Haaker, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, dated May 1, 2003, and Consulting Parties List, forwarding Phase I survey report for review and comment. ....EA-B-19

Ms. Anne E. Haaker, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, to Mr. Kenneth A. Barr, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District, dated May 14, 2003, concurring in the Corps' determination that no significant historic, architectural, and archaeological resources are located in the project area. ....EA-B-24

Mr. Richard Nelson, Supervisor, Rock Island Field Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, to Colonel Duane P. Gapinski, District Engineer, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District, dated August 25, 2004, submitting a draft Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act report for the Pekin Lake SFWA – Southern Unit Critical Restoration Project. ....EA-B-25

June 8, 2002

U. S. Army Corps of engineers  
Brad Thompson, AICP  
Rock Island District  
Clock Tower Building  
P. O. Box 2004  
Rock Island, Ill. 61204-2004

Dear sir:

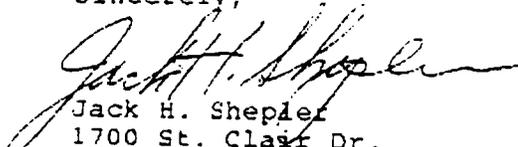
Please make any improvements, or modifications, to the Pekin Conservation Area conform to the "Americans with Disabilities Act".

The disabled and elderly have every right to access and use the entire Pekin Conservation Area.

The remains of the old Boley dam on the inlet to the Pekin Conservation Area complex is a historic site and should not be disturbed.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

  
Jack H. Shepler  
1700 St. Clair Dr.  
Pekin, Ill. 61554

Bd. Member: Taz. Co. Genealogical & Historical Soc.  
Friends of the Ill. River  
Member: Tri-County Riverfront Action Forum Ass.  
Nature Conservancy  
Sierra Club





ATTENTION OF

Planning, Programs, and  
Project Management Division

Ms. Anne Haaker  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer  
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency  
1 Old State Capitol Plaza  
Springfield, Illinois 62704

Dear Ms. Haaker:

The Rock Island District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) and the State of Illinois Department of Natural Resources (DNR) are presently conducting an evaluation of the Pekin Lake Site-Specific Project (Project) for the purposes of implementing the Illinois River Ecosystem Restoration (IRER) Feasibility Study, authorized by Section 216 of the 1970 Flood Control Act and Section 519 (Illinois River Basin Restoration) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000. This correspondence requests concurrence with the Corps and the Illinois DNR's recommendation for Phase I archeological and geomorphological investigations promulgated under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800: "Protection of Historic Properties."

The Pekin Lake Project area under evaluation is 13,106 acres (approximately 5303.82 hectares) of terrestrial and aquatic habitat located in Tazewell County, Illinois. The Project is primarily comprised of a side channel of the Illinois Waterway and a quarry adjacent to the municipality of the City of Pekin. The principal goal of the Project is to enhance aquatic habitat and reduce sediment delivery/deposition. Ecosystem restoration opportunities will address these conditions as they relate to Pekin Lake (see enclosed Fact Sheet, Enclosure 1). Project restoration alternatives being evaluated include side channel and backwater modification, water level management, and floodplain restoration and protection.

The Corps conducted an archival search for historic properties following the Policy and Procedures for the Conduct of Underwater Historic Resource Surveys for Maintenance Dredging and Corps Activities (DGL-89-01, March 1989). The Corps queried the most updated Illinois Geographic Information Systems (GIS) site file database and reviewed The Historic Properties Management Plan for the Illinois Waterway System, Rock Island District, Corps of Engineers, Volumes I and II, dated February 1999 (Contract Number DACW25-93-D-0014, Order No. 0021) for historic properties potentially affected by this Project. No historic

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
ROCK ISLAND DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
CLOCK TOWER BUILDING - P O BOX 2004  
ROCK ISLAND ILLINOIS 61204-2004

June 11, 2002

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JUN 17 2002

IHPA REVIEW

HWA AKPA 6/30/02  
AC \_\_\_\_\_  
AR \_\_\_\_\_  
FR ET/DEF

*Clay*

*Concur*

properties were documented within the Project area under evaluation (see enclosed Illinois Waterway, Pekin Lake Site-Specific Project map, Enclosure 2). No previously reported or recorded historic properties are documented within the areas of proposed watershed restoration measures for the Pekin Lake Project, although undocumented archeological historic properties may exist, due to the proximity of previously reported and recorded sites.

The proposed Project area is documented in the Landform Sediment Assemblage (LSA) Units in the Illinois River Valley and the Lower Des Plaines River Valley, Volume I, dated May 2000, and Volume II, dated June 2000 (Contract No. DACW25-93-D-0014, Delivery Order No. 0025), as sediments deposited as natural levees, undifferentiated buried deposits, and alluvial fans, all with low to high potential for surface and buried historic properties. Other than comprised of landforms having the potential for prehistoric sites, the Project area may contain historic period Native American, French Colonial, and Euro-American occupations, with documented late 19th and 20th century quarrying, ice harvest, and fishing activities.

Due to the potential for archeological historic properties in the floodplain and upland under evaluation, the Corps plans to conduct a Phase I Intensive Archeological Survey within the Project area. The Phase I survey of the floodplain will include hand methods of deep testing to search for deeply buried historic properties. The Phase I investigations of the 13,106 acres will be conducted during this season's low-level water period, since open water levels fluctuate greatly and inundation varies between less than 10 percent during low levels to slightly more than 50 percent during high levels.

Pursuant to Section 800.3 of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations and to meet the responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Corps and the Illinois DNR developed a preliminary Consulting Parties List. All consulting parties were notified of the IRER program and were asked to respond to remain on the enclosed final Consulting Parties List (Enclosure 3). The request to remain on the final Consulting Parties List allows for agencies, tribes, individuals, organizations, and other interested parties an opportunity to provide views on any effects of this undertaking on historic properties resulting from the IRER and to participate in the review of the site-specific documents. They will be provided with study newsletters, public meeting announcements, special releases, and notifications of the availability of report(s), including all draft agreement documentation, as stipulated by 36 CFR Part 800.14(b)(ii) of the National Historic Preservation Act.

By copy of this letter, those on the final Consulting Parties List are asked to review the Project within 30 days, as accorded by CFR Part 800.5(a)(3)(c). Any request for site locations by any consulting party will require the comment of the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Springfield, Illinois. Please feel free to notify the Corps of any other interested parties for inclusion in future coordination of the Pekin Lake Project.

Please comment or concur with our opinion, recommendations, and determination within 30 days, or the Corps will assume that you concur and will proceed with the Phase I investigations as proposed. If you have questions concerning the proposed Project, please call Mr. Ron Deiss of our Economic and Environmental Analysis Branch, telephone 309/794-5185, or write to our address above, ATTN: Planning, Programs, and Project Management Division (Ron Deiss).

Sincerely,

*Doreen A. Ballan*  
for: Kenneth A. Barr  
Chief, Economic and Environmental  
Analysis Branch

Enclosures

Copies Furnished:

Dr. Harold Hassen  
Illinois Department of Natural Resources  
One Natural Resource Way  
Springfield, Illinois 62702-1271 (with enclosures)

Dr. Michael Wiant  
Illinois State Museum  
Research and Collections Laboratory  
1920 South 10 1/4 Street  
Springfield, Illinois 62703 (with enclosures)

Consulting Parties (see List) (with Enclosures 1 and 3)

CONCUR

By: *[Signature]*  
State of Illinois  
Date: *6/14 7-3-62*



**Illinois**  
Department of  
**Natural Resources**

<http://dnr.state.il.us>

One Natural Resources Way • Springfield, Illinois 62702-1271

George H. Ryan, Governor • Brent Manning, Director

July 3, 2002

Mr. Ron Diess  
Economic and Environmental Analysis Branch  
Department of the Army  
Rock Island District, Corps of Engineers  
Clock Tower Building  
P.O. Box 2004  
Rock Island, Illinois 61204-2004

Dear Ron,

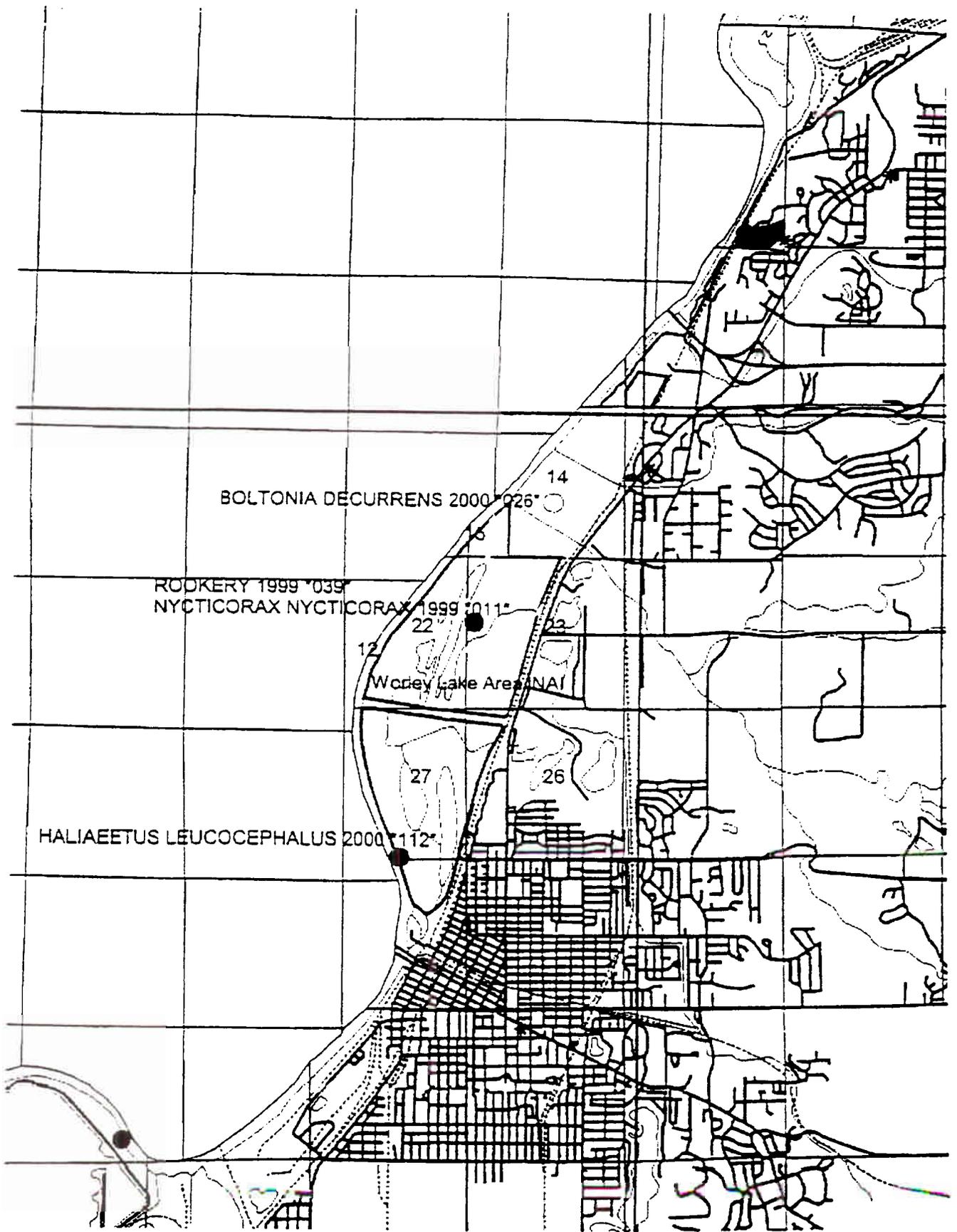
Thank you for the opportunity to review the historic properties plan of work associated with the Pekin Lake site specific component of the Illinois River Ecosystem Restoration Feasibility Study. The Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) has no objection to the proposed treatment of Historic Properties.

Prior to any archaeological field work, the archaeologists conducting the field work must coordinate with the IDNR site staff. Stan Weimer may be reached at 309/968-7135. Pekin Lake contains a few threatened and endangered species (see attached map). Consequently, the District Heritage Biologist, Michelle Simone (309/347-5119), must be contacted prior to any field work to ensure these species remained protected.

Sincerely,

Harold Hassen, Ph.D.  
Cultural Resource Coordinator  
Division of Resource Review and Coordination

cc. Stan Weimer  
Ken Litchfield  
Michelle Simone  
Randy Nyboer  
File



July 23, 2002

U. S. Army Corps of Engineers  
Rock Island District  
Brad Thompson, AICP  
Program Management Branch  
Clock Tower Building  
P.O. Box 2004  
Rock Island, Ill. 61204-2004

Dear Brad:

Enclosed find pictures taken July 17, 2002 of sediment deposited on floor of new Pekin pier. Sediment has been partially cleaned up.

Approximately 4" to 6" of sediment was deposited on lower deck and approximately 1" to 2" of sediment deposited on the upper deck in this one flood.

This same sediment is being flushed thru the south inlet into the Pekin lake complex.

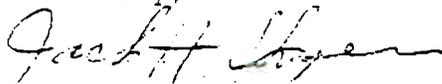
The lake is empty of water again and the springs on the east shore are flowing into an empty lake.

Unless we get high water there will be no duck hunting or fishing again this year.

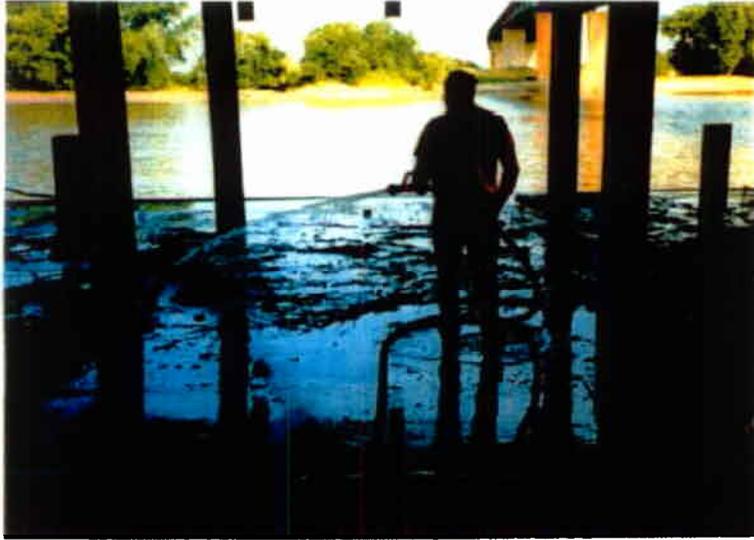
Please replace the old Boley dam.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



Jack H. Shepler  
1700 St. Clair Dr.  
Pekin, Ill. 61554







EA-B-11



August 19, 2002

ILLINOIS FIELD OFFICE

109 N. Third Avenue, Suite B  
Canton, Illinois 61820  
(618) 647-5633  
(309) 647-5652 Fax

Mr. Brad Thompson  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
Clock Tower Building  
P.O. Box 2004  
Rock Island, IL 61204-2004

Mr. Jim Mick  
Illinois Department of Natural Resources  
700 South 10<sup>th</sup> Street  
Havana, IL 62644

RE: Pekin Lake

Dear Brad and Jim:

Thank you for the opportunity to participate in the public meeting held August 6 to review conceptual plans for restoring wildlife and fisheries habitat at Pekin Lake State Fish and Wildlife Area. The following are comments that you may wish to consider as part of your project planning and feasibility study.

South Unit: As currently proposed, this unit would provide limited benefit to waterfowl during the fall migration. The exception being infrequent years (eg. 2001) when the Illinois River reaches flood stage during October or November. A plan alternative for this unit could be to construct a low berm (elevation 438' MSL) with a water control structure across the outlet of Pekin Lake that would allow water levels in the South Unit to be managed at a higher elevation than the river.

An example of such a structure exists at Sanganois State Fish and Wildlife Area. It consists of a sheet pile and rock dam installed in 1997/1998 using state Duck Stamp Funds. A deep and wide concrete box channel with stop logs is used to manage water levels in Chain Lake. When the stop logs are removed during high water, boats and fish pass easily through the dam. When the stop logs are in place, a "boat-over" is used by fishermen and hunters wishing to cross the structure. The structure cost IDNR \$250,000 to build and \$62,000 to design.

The advantage of using such a structure at Pekin Lake is that in the fall, stoplogs could be installed to flood additional waterfowl habitat in the South Unit. In late fall or early winter, the stop logs could be removed to allow fish passage. Based on the Copperas Creek gage station data, I would estimate that the average river stage at Pekin Lake on 12/1 to be about 436' MSL. This would likely be the ideal elevation for early fall flooding of the South Unit. Utilizing such a structure on Pekin Lake should not significantly compromise fisheries habitat objectives for the site. Fish passage would be restricted from mid-October to mid or late November. Additional deep water fish habitat could still be developed by dredging inside Pekin Lake.

North Unit: Rebuilding the cross dike and developing an alternative water supply are the two key factors to successfully restoring emergent wetland habit in the north unit. Using the CILCO utility dike seems logical, so long as legal issues regarding ownership, access and operations/maintenance can be worked out. However, I am far less optimistic about the prospects of using a well to provide the water needed for proper management.

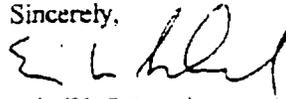
A 1,000 gpm well would take 30 minutes of pumping to produce one acre-inch of water. A 500 gpm well would take an hour. At the 440' elevation water level the North Unit would have a surface area of over 300 acres. Assuming that the water level at 439' elevation had a surface area of 240 acres, it would take 120 hours (five 24-hour days) to increase water levels 1 inch using a 1,000 gpm pump (twice that long if the well only produced 500 gpm). It would take 60 days (even more if you assume 15-20% evaporation/seepage and consider increased surface area) of continuous pumping to raise the water a foot. Pumping would have to begin by October 1 and even then freezing conditions may limit the ability to pump sufficient amounts of water.

A more effective alternative would be to develop a pump station on the Illinois River at the end of the cross dike. A 10,000 gpm pump would be the minimum that I would recommend at such a site. Bigger would be better. Rather than develop a costly fixed pumphouse, I would encourage you to consider a permanent pump with a portable power unit. We recently purchased an 87 hp John Deere diesel motor mounted on trailer with a 90-gallon fuel tank for use at IDNR's Duck Ranch Waterfowl Management Unit. The cost was \$14,000. Installation of a concrete pump pad with a jack-shaft assembly and gearbox was about \$2,500. The motor runs a 24" vertical axial flow propeller pump. Although we did not install the pump, my estimate is that it would cost about \$25,000.

The advantage of the portable power unit is that it can be removed from the site during high water conditions. The 90-gallon fuel tank can be easily filled daily from a fuel tank in the back of a pickup. Pumping time would be reduced by 90% compared to the well. A larger capacity pump would allow you to pump water into either the North Unit or the South Unit, assuming that you also installed the water control structure described previously. My cost estimate for both the South Unit water control structure and a river pump is between \$350,000 and \$400,000, including engineering costs. I believe this would more than double the waterfowl benefits associated with the site.

Ducks Unlimited would be interesting in working with your respective agencies to pursue these ideas further.

Sincerely,



Eric W. Schenck  
Regional Biologist

Cc: Joe Ferencak  
Jim Modglin  
Tom Beissei  
Byran Paulsen  
Stan Weimer



**Illinois**  
Department of  
**Natural Resources**

One Natural Resources Way • Springfield, Illinois 62702-1271

<http://dnr.state.il.us>

George H. Ryan, Governor • Brent Manning, Director

August 26, 2002

Mr. Kenneth A. Barr, Chief  
Economic and Environmental Analysis Branch  
Rock Island District, Corps of Engineers  
Clock Tower Building, P.O. Box 2004  
Rock Island, Illinois 61204-2004

Attn: Randy Kraciun

Dear Mr. Barr:

Reference is made to your letter of July 16, 2002 concerning an ongoing feasibility study to investigate enhancing aquatic habitat within the Pekin Lake State Fish and Wildlife Area located in sections 14, 22, 23, and 27, Township 25 North, Range 5 West, Tazewell County, Illinois. The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is identified as a cost-share sponsor of the project.

The Illinois Natural Heritage Database identifies one natural area – the Worley Lake Illinois Natural Areas Inventory site – and several threatened/endangered species within the limits of the project. Federal and/or state listed species reported in the area include the bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), black-crowned night heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*), and decurrent false aster (*Boltonia decurrens*). In addition, a historic heron rookery is located on the northwest side of Worley Lake. We note that various measures are proposed to avoid and minimize adverse impacts to these sensitive resources while work is in progress.

Site staff at Pekin Lake State Fish and Wildlife Area have requested that the following additions to the habitat enhancement plans be considered. First, dredging of Lake of the Woods should continue to the CILCO causeway at the point where the causeway intersects with Slim Lake. A boat pull-over is recommended at this location to allow access into areas north of the causeway. Second, it is recommended that excavation such as that proposed for the upper part of Slim Lake also be performed at upper Lake of the Woods, Round Lake, and Little Round Pond. This would help control the current invasion of willows, add depth to these water areas, and improve aquatic and wetland habitat.

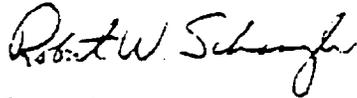
As a cost-share sponsor of the project, the Department will review the proposed habitat enhancement activities through its internal Comprehensive Environmental Review Process, or CERP. Please be advised that no construction activities may take place until the CERP review has been completed and formally terminated.

EA-B-14

Mr. Kenneth A. Barr  
August 26, 2002  
Page Two

We look forward to reviewing the Environmental Assessment, and to coordinating further with your involved staff. Please contact me at 217-785-4863 if we can be of assistance.

Sincerely,



Robert W. Schanzle  
Permit Program Manager  
Office of Realty and Environmental Planning

RWS:rs

cc: IDNR/ORC (Bruce, Mick, Cochran)  
IDNR/OREP (Litchfield, Malone)  
IDNR/OWR (Kennedy)  
IEPA (Yurdin)  
IDOA (Savko)  
USFWS (Clevenstine)  
USEPA (Fenedick)



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
Rock Island Field Office  
4469 48<sup>th</sup> Avenue Court  
Rock Island, Illinois 61201  
Phone: (309) 793-5800 Fax: (309) 793-5804

IN REPLY REFER  
TO

FWS/RIFO

October 7, 2002

Kenneth A. Barr  
Chief, Economic and Environmental Analysis Branch  
Attn: Planning, Programs, and Project Management Division (Randy Kraciun)  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
Rock Island District  
Clock Tower Building, P.O. Box 2004  
Rock Island, Illinois 61204-2004

Dear Mr. Barr:

This responds to your letter of July 16, 2002, requesting our comments on your plans for the feasibility study to investigate enhancing aquatic habitat within the Pekin Lake State Fish and Wildlife Area (Pekin Lake), Tazewell County, Illinois. We have the following comments.

With respect to any species, listed or proposed to be listed, which may be present in the area of a the proposed action, we are furnishing you with the following:

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>(Scientific Name)</u>	<u>Habitat</u>
Threatened	Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Wintering
Endangered	Indiana bat	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Caves, mines; small stream corridors with well developed riparian woods; upland forests
Threatened	Lakeside daisy	<i>Hymenopsis herbacea</i>	Dry rocky prairies
Threatened	Decurrent false aster	<i>Boltonia decurrens</i>	Disturbed alluvial soils

The threatened bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) is listed as wintering along large rivers, lakes and reservoirs in Tazewell County, Illinois. During the winter, this species feeds on fish

in the open water areas created by dam tailwaters, the warm water effluents of power plants and municipal and industrial discharges, or in power plant cooling ponds. The more severe the winter, the greater the ice coverage and the more concentrated the eagles become. They roost at night in groups in large trees adjacent to the river in areas that are protected from the harsh winter elements. They perch in large shoreline trees to rest or feed on fish. There is no critical habitat designated for this species. The eagle may not be harassed, harmed, or disturbed when present nor may nest trees be cleared.

The endangered Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*) is listed as potentially occurring statewide in Illinois. During the summer, the Indiana bat frequents the corridors of small streams with well developed riparian woods as well as mature upland forests. It forages for insects along the stream corridor, within the canopy of floodplain and upland forests, over clearings with early successional vegetation (old fields), along the borders of croplands, along wooded fencerows, and over farm ponds and in pastures. It has been shown that the foraging range for the bats varies by season, age, and sex and ranges up to 81 acres (33ha). It roosts and rears its young beneath the loose bark of large dead or dying trees. It winters in caves and abandoned mines.

An Indiana bat maternity colony typically consists of a primary roost tree and several alternate roost trees. The use of a particular tree appears to be influenced by weather conditions (temperature and precipitation). For example, dead trees found in more open situations were utilized more often during cooler or drier days while interior live and dead trees were selected during period of high temperature and/or precipitation. It has been shown that pregnant and neonatal bats do not thermoregulate well and the selection of the roost tree with the appropriate microclimate may be a matter of their survival. The primary roost tree, however, appears to be utilized on all days and during all weather conditions by at least some bats. Indiana bats tend to be philopatric, i.e., they return to the same roosting area year after year.

Suitable summer habitat in Illinois is considered to have the following characteristics within a 1/2 mile radius of the project site:

- 1) forest cover of 15% or greater;
- 2) permanent water;
- 3) one or more of the following tree species 9 inches diameter at breast height (dbh) or greater: shagbark and shellbark hickory that may be dead or alive, and dead bitternut hickory, American elm, slippery elm, eastern cottonwood, silver maple, white oak, red oak, post oak, and shingle oak with slabs or plates of loose bark;
- 4) at least 1 potential roost tree per 2.5 acres;
- 5) potential roost trees must have greater than 10% coverage of loose bark (by visual estimation of peeling bark on trunks and main limbs).

If the project site contains any habitat that fits the above description, it may be necessary to conduct a survey to determine whether the bat is present. If Indiana bats are known to be

Mr. Kenneth A. Barr

3

present, they must not be harmed, harassed, or disturbed when present. Minor alterations of Indiana bat habitat (i.e. clearing) may be accomplished between the dates of October 1 and March 31.

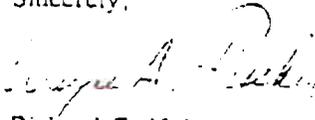
The lakeside daisy (*Hymenoxys herbacea*) is listed as threatened in Tazewell County, Illinois where it has been introduced. It occupies dry, rocky prairies. There is no critical habitat listed for this species in Illinois. Federal regulations prohibit any commercial activity involving this species or the malicious damage or removal of this species from Federal land or any other lands in knowing violation of state law or regulation, including state criminal trespass law.

The decurrent false aster (*Boltonia decurrens*) is listed as threatened and known to occur in Tazewell County, Illinois (Illinois River floodplain). It is also considered to potentially occur in any county bordering the Illinois River and the counties bordering the Mississippi River between the mouths of the Missouri River and the Ohio River. It occupies disturbed alluvial soils in the floodplains of these rivers. There is no critical habitat listed for this species in Illinois.

It is noted through conversations with Randy Kraciun of your office, that various measures are proposed to avoid and minimize adverse impacts to threatened and endangered species while work is in progress.

This letter provides comments under the authority of and in accordance with provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (48 Stat. 401, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.); and the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. If you have questions, please contact Heidi Woeber of my staff.

Sincerely,

  
Richard C. Nelson  
Supervisor

G:\WP\_Deest\HEID\tazewellco.wpd

May 1, 2003

Planning, Programs, and  
Project Management Division (11.2.240a)

Ms. Anne Haaker  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer  
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency  
1 Old State Capitol Plaza  
Springfield, Illinois 62704

Dear Ms. Haaker:

The Rock Island District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) and the State of Illinois Department of Natural Resources (DNR) have been coordinating with your agency concerning the Pekin Lake Site-Specific Project for the purposes of implementing the Illinois River Ecosystem Restoration (IRER) Feasibility Study.

Your agency concurred with the Corps and the Illinois DNR's recommendation for Phase I archeological and geomorphological investigations to search for shallow and deeply buried historic properties, promulgated under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800: "Protection of Historic Properties" (see Enclosure 1, Exhibit 12.2 of report Attachment E) (concurrence dated July 3, 2002, IHPA Log No 0206170015H-T).

The Phase I survey is documented in the enclosed draft Archaeological Survey Report entitled Phase I Archaeological and Geomorphological Survey for the Pekin Lake Site-Specific Project, Illinois River Ecosystem Restoration Feasibility Study, Tazewell County, Illinois, dated February 2003 (ISM Archaeological Survey Report No. 2003-1565-2) (Enclosure 1). The Illinois State Museum Society, Springfield, Illinois, prepared the report under Corps Indefinite Deliveries Contract Number DACW25-98-D-0017, Delivery Order No. 0025. The report for Illinois DNR lands was prepared under the Agreement and Permit to Conduct Archaeological Work on Department of Natural Resources Owned and Managed Lands, executed by Dr. Harold Hassen on July 16, 2002 (Enclosure 1, Exhibit 12.3 of report Attachment E).

According to the Archaeological Survey Report, one historic property exists within the project area. The Boley Ice House Company Dam (11T422), with appurtenant debris, has been recorded as a site but is not considered potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) due to its lack of integrity (Enclosure 1, Page 7). Enclosed is the *Description of*

*Selected Alternatives* and the maximum footprint Site Plan (Enclosure 2, Plate EA2). For the area north of the railroad tracks on Pekin Lake land owned or operated by the Illinois DNR, the Corps determines **No Historic Properties Affected**. The area south of the railroad tracks includes private and City of Pekin lands, which have not been subjected to a complete Phase I assessment for significant historic properties.

The Chicago, Rock Island, and St. Louis Districts of the Corps, the State of Illinois DNR, the Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Council) executed the final *Programmatic Agreement Among the Chicago, Rock Island, and St. Louis Districts of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the State of Illinois Department of Natural Resources, the Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Regarding Implementation of the Illinois River Ecosystem Restoration* (PA, Enclosure 3). The execution of this PA by the signatories forms a partnership for the purposes of implementing the IRER program, authorized by Section 216 of the 1970 Flood Control Act and Section 519 (Illinois River Basin Restoration) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000.

The Corps and the Illinois DNR have determined that the implementation of the Pekin Lake IRER may have an effect upon properties listed on, or eligible for listing on, the NRHP, and will consult with the Council, the Illinois SHPO, and other consulting parties pursuant to Section 800.14(b) of the regulations (36 CFR Part 800), implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470(f)) and Section 110(f) of the same Act (16 U.S.C. 470h-2(f)). The Corps and the Illinois DNR have previously invited the SHPO, the Council, Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, and any other interested parties to participate in the consultation process and in the development of a final PA for the IRER, Pekin Lake Site-Specific Project. It is the opinion of the Corps and the Illinois DNR that the PA would be appropriate for addressing the protection of historic properties located within the quarry area.

The Phase I archeological and geomorphological investigations resulted in the entire lack of significant historic properties on Illinois DNR lands, and the Corps and Illinois DNR request concurrence with the determination of **No Historic Properties Affected**. Final alternatives for this restoration project have not been completely finalized, since the quarry area may be removed from the Pekin Lake Site-Specific Project due to the presence of lead contamination. Alternative restoration project plans may include an avoidance alternative for the quarry area, and will be provided to your agency for review with the Corps determination(s) of effect. Agency concurrence with the draft report will meet, in part, our requirements promulgated under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800: "Protection of Historic Properties."

By copy of this letter, consulting parties (see Consulting Parties Distribution List) are given the opportunity to review and comment on the determination and appropriate implementation of the PA within 30 days. Consulting parties are not being provided with the draft Archaeological Survey Report, because the specific locations of historic and archaeological properties are subject to protection through nondisclosure under Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act. All maps subject to public review/access shall not contain any information on archeological sites, and the draft report shall not be provided for public review or release in order to protect the resources at the sites. Any request for site locations will require the comment of the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency SHPO.

If no reply is received from your agency within 30 days of receipt of this correspondence, the Corps will assume that the draft report is acceptable, and two copies of the final report will be forwarded to your agency. If you have questions concerning the proposed Pekin Lake Site-Specific Project, please call Mr. Ron Deiss of our Economic and Environmental Analysis Branch, telephone 309/794-5185, or write to our address above, ATTN: Planning, Programs, and Project Management Division (Ron Deiss).

Sincerely,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY

Kenneth A. Barr  
Chief, Economic and Environmental  
Analysis Branch

Enclosures

Copies Furnished:

Dr. Harold Hassen  
Illinois Department of Natural Resources  
One Natural Resource Way  
Springfield, Illinois 62702-1271 (with enclosures)

Dr. Michael Wiant  
Illinois State Museum  
Research and Collections Laboratory  
1920 South 10 1/2 Street  
Springfield, Illinois 62703 (with Enclosure 2)

Consulting Parties (see List) (with Enclosure 2)

MFR: Standard letter to the IL Historic Preservation Agency forwarding the Phase I Archaeological and Geomorphological Survey report, promulgated under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for the Pekin Lake Site-Specific Restoration, IRER.

**Consulting Parties List**  
Illinois River Ecosystem Restoration .  
and  
Illinois River Basin Restoration

Mr. William Poore  
Secretary  
Palos Historical Society  
c/o Palos Public Library  
12330 Forest Glen Boulevard  
Palos Park, Illinois 60464

Ms. Phyllis M. Ellin  
Executive Director  
United States Department of the Interior  
Illinois & Michigan Canal  
National Heritage Corridor Commission  
201 West Tenth Street, #1-SE  
Lockport, Illinois 60441

Mr. Johnathan Buffalo  
Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi  
in Iowa  
349 Meskwaki Road  
Tama, Iowa 52339-9629

Mr. John Lamb  
Director  
Canal and Regional History Collection  
Lewis University  
One University Parkway  
Romeoville, Illinois 60446-2298

Ms. Liz Safanda  
Preservation Partners  
P.O. Box 903  
St. Charles, Illinois 60174

Mr. John F. Anderson  
Ford Country Historical Society  
201 West State Street  
P.O. Box 115  
Paxton, Illinois 60957-0115

Mr. Charles Clark  
Director of NAGPRA  
Citizen Potawatomi Nation  
1601 Gordon Cooper Drive  
Shawnee, Oklahoma 74801

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Shawnee, Oklahoma 74801



Illinois Historic  
Preservation Agency

1 Old State Capitol Plaza • Springfield, Illinois 62701-1507 • Teletypewriter Only (217) 524-7128

Voice (217) 782-4836

Tazewell County  
Pekin

PLEASE REFER TO: INPA LOG #015061702

Adjacent to Pekin Lake,  
CCE-RI,

Illinois River Ecosystem Restoration (Old Proj ID: 0206170015H-T)

May 14, 2003

Kenneth A. Barr  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District  
Chief, Environmental Analysis Branch  
Clock Tower Building/P.O. Box 1004  
Rock Island, IL 61204-2004

Dear Mr. Barr:

Acres(s): 1237 Site(s): 1  
Archaeological Contractor: ISM - Wiant; ASSR received 5-5-03

Thank you for submitting the results of the archaeological reconnaissance. Our comments are required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800: "Protection of Historic Properties".

Our staff has reviewed the archaeological Phase I reconnaissance report performed for the project referenced above. The Phase I survey and assessment of the archaeological resources appear to be adequate. Accordingly, we concur with your determination, based upon this report, that no significant historic, architectural, and archaeological resources are located in the project area.

Please retain this letter in your files as evidence of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

Sincerely,

Anne E. Haaker  
Deputy State Historic  
Preservation Officer  
AEH:EGH

cc: Michael D. Wiant, Ph.D., Illinois State Museum



## United States Department of the Interior

### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Rock Island Field Office  
4469 48<sup>th</sup> Avenue Court  
Rock Island, Illinois 61201  
Phone: (309) 793-5800 Fax: (309) 793-5804



IN REPLY REFER  
TO:

FWS/RIFO

Date

Colonel Duane P. Gapinski  
District Engineer  
U.S. Army Engineer District  
Rock Island  
Clock Tower Building, P.O. Box 2004  
Rock Island, Illinois 61204-2004

Dear Colonel Gapinski:

This letter constitutes the draft Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA) report for the Pekin Lake State Fish and Wildlife Area Southern Unit (Pekin Lake South), Critical Restoration Project - Feasibility Report, Peoria County, Illinois. It has been prepared under the authority of and in accordance with provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (48 Stat.401, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.); the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended; and in accordance with the Fish and Wildlife Service's Mitigation Policy.

This Feasibility Study, conducted under the authority of Section 519 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (WRDA 2000), involves the partnership between the Corps of Engineers and the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) developing a critical restoration project that includes benefits on a system wide scale for the Illinois River. The project concentrates on two specific restoration initiatives (1) backwater restoration for fish habitat and (2) restoration of mast producing bottomland hardwood forest. Each initiative has been evaluated individually as well as cumulatively with projected habitat changes to identify and quantify all alternatives evaluated.

summer, typically a primary roost tree and several alternates. The species or size of tree does not appear to influence whether Indiana bats utilize a tree for roosting provided the appropriate bark structure is present.

During the summer, the Indiana bat frequents the corridors of small streams with riparian woods as well as mature upland forests. It forages for insects along stream corridors, within the canopy of floodplain and upland forests, over clearings with early successional vegetation (old fields), along the borders of croplands, along wooded fencerows, over farm ponds and in pastures.

**Suitable summer habitat in Illinois is considered to have the following characteristics within a ½ mile radius of a project site:**

- 1) forest cover of 15% or greater;
- 2) permanent water;
- 3) one or more of the following tree species: shagbark and shellbark hickory that may be dead or alive, and dead bitternut hickory, American elm, slippery elm, eastern cottonwood, silver maple, white oak, red oak, post oak, and shingle oak with slabs or plates of loose bark;
- 4) potential roost trees with 10% or more peeling or loose bark

If the project site contains **any habitat that fits the above description**, it may be necessary to conduct a survey to determine whether the bat is present. In addition, a search for this species should be made prior to any cave-impacting activities. If habitat is present or Indiana bats are known to be present, they must not be harmed, harassed or disturbed when present, and this field office should be contacted for further assistance.

The lakeside daisy (*Hymenoxys herbacea*) is listed as threatened in Will and Tazewell Counties, Illinois where it has been introduced. It occupies dry, rocky prairies. There is no critical habitat listed for this species in Illinois. Federal regulations prohibit any commercial activity involving this species or the malicious damage or removal of this species from Federal land or any other lands in knowing violation of State law or regulation, including State criminal trespass law.

The decurrent false aster (*Boltonia decurrens*) is listed as threatened and known to occur in Tazewell County, Illinois (Illinois River floodplain). It is also considered to potentially occur in any county bordering the Illinois River and the counties bordering the Mississippi River between the mouths of the Missouri River and the Ohio River. It occupies disturbed alluvial soils in the floodplains of these rivers. There is no critical habitat listed for this species in Illinois.

Prior to construction, the Corps of Engineers will need to determine the effect, if any, on the above listed species. A **no effect** determination will preclude the need for further consultation on a species unless the project is modified or new information indicates endangered species may be affected. Any determination other than no-effect will require additional coordination with the Service as required by Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.

## EXISTING FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

The project area provides habitat for a variety of wildlife including waterfowl and wading birds. Mallards and Canada geese nest in the project area along with many nongame and neotropical migrant bird species like catbirds (*Dumetella carolinensis*) and warblers. Dominant tree species include silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), box elder (*Acer negundo*), elm (*Ulmus americana*), and willow (*Salix* sp.). Understory tree species include willow, silver maple, green ash, box elder, mulberry (*Morus* sp.), hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), and false indigo (*Amorpha fruticosa*). Herbaceous species include *Leersia* sp., *Scirpus* sp., cattails (*Typha* sp.), sedges (*Carex* sp.), and a predominance of reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*).

Typical of bottomland forest communities, the resident mammals include white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), opossum (*Didelphis marsupialis*), mink (*Mustela vison*), muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*), and river otter (*Lutra canadensis*). The river fishery is consistent with other interior Iowa fish populations comprised of carp (*Cyprinus carpio*), longnose gar (*Lepisosteus osseus*), gizzard shad (*Dorosoma cepedianum*), mooneye (*Hiodon tergisus*), black crappie (*Pomoxis nigromaculatus*), northern pike (*Esox lucius*), walleye (*Stizostedion vitreum*), sauger (*Stizostedion canadense*), channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*), and white bass (*Morone chrysops*).

The study team agreed to utilize species that were representative of those species known to utilize these habitat types and not completely expected to inhabit the area post construction. Evaluation of the proposed array of alternatives concluded with the selection of the parula warbler (*Parula americana*) as a species representative of the bottomland forest complex comprised of large mature silver maples and cottonwoods, and the fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger*) as the species most representative of forested upland habitat and highly urbanized environs. Both of these species' habitat guilds will be affected by the upgrading of the levee reaches and would benefit from mitigation plans to compensate for those impacts.

## DISCUSSION OF PROJECT FEATURES

Project features include dredging of deposited material, placement of that material and planting of most producing tree species. These features have been combined into seven alternatives. Each alternative, starting with 'no action' (S0) and moving upward to S6 include modified and more intense dredging configurations. Each alternative was analyzed for its benefits to fish and wildlife resources of the Pekin Lake Southern Unit and those benefits analyzed with a cost/benefit ratio.

**Dredging:** Dredging within Pekin Lake South includes three basic components. First, an access channel must be dredged to open the complex to the Illinois River (predominantly for dredge access and recreational use). The second component, referred to as base option (D1) in the feasibility report, includes dredging two – six to eight foot deep channel throughout the complex. The third component includes appending onto the channels with a combination of deep holes

and shelf like configurations. The dredging of channels, deep holes and shelves will drastically improve the site's ability to serve as foraging, spawning and overwintering habitat for fishes of the Illinois River by creating backwater topographic diversity. Please see alternative plates in the Feasibility Report.

**Placement:** As with any dredging project, plans must include placement options to be considered. This project proposes a variety of disposal options for dredged material. The project team utilized the expertise of state foresters and on-site managers to identify prime locations for island creation, side-cast disposal and upland (at an elevation to create mast producing trees) disposal areas. Placement options increase with magnitude as project alternatives increase from S0 to S6. Please see alternative plates in the Feasibility Report.

### FUTURE WITHOUT PROJECT

The No Federal Action alternative is considered the future without the project condition allowing the area to continue to function as is. This alternative includes the active management by the IL DNR, however no physical dredging or large scale habitat improvements would be completed. Without active management Pekin Lake South would see significant losses (approximately 43%) of the remaining shallow water area in the complex. Willows would become even more dominant over other more desirable wetland and tree species. As a result, moist soil/emergent cover would also decline, giving way to additional scrub-shrub and willow invasion producing marginal quality forested areas and reduced aquatic value to fish and wildlife of the Illinois River. Sight managers and more directly the IL DNR do not desire these conditions.

### FUTURE WITH PROJECT

As discussed earlier in this report, the implementation of the proposed project includes a combination of dredging and strategic dredge material placement to produce additional habitat within the Pekin Lake South complex. Once implemented, this project will create vital aquatic backwater habitat for fish species of the Illinois River to utilize, high quality wetland complexes to be utilized by migratory and resident waterfowl as well as resident mammals and will create unique and rare upland habitat with mast producing tree species to be utilized by numerous organisms. Additionally, the project will minimize the current transformation of the area to immature and poor quality wetlands dominated by willow and silver map tree species that is currently being encouraged by rapid sedimentation rates.

The direct impacts of this project are very evident and will be measured using both habitat quality indices and a quantitative value of individual fish specimens in the system. However, the indirect impacts are much more discrete and perhaps more important. When viewing this project in relation to the larger 'Illinois River Ecosystem Restoration' initiative which has been coordinated by the Corps of Engineers and the IL DNR it is apparent that backwater restoration is imperative to regaining natural cycles within the river system. The Pekin Lake South project has all the components that are required for successful and efficient backwater restoration and this study may aid in speedy planning of future backwater restoration efforts.

Cumulatively it is smaller scale projects like Pekin Lake South which will recover and restore the Illinois River to a more natural and healthy ecosystem.

## DISCUSSION

The implementation of the proposed project as discussed will result in an improved functioning backwater area on the Illinois River. The site will better serve the fish and wildlife of the Illinois River through increased overwintering, spawning, and feeding habitat for fish as well as increased wetland and topographic diversity for all sorts of wetland dependant species of the river (both resident and migratory). Through active management of the project site post construction, we believe that this site posses the potential to be a significant attribute in the Corps, IL DNR and Service's overall goal of restoring the Illinois River Ecosystem.

Using the EXHEP methodology and the selection of representative target species, the study team was able to adequately address key components of ecosystem restoration, impacts and formulate a viable plan. The loss of existing scrub shrub (dominant willow) habitat and multiple acres of shallow open water is reflected in the habitat values, but more importantly significantly outweighed by the positive benefits seen through creation of deep water and diverse wetland communities.

Completion of this project will have direct and indirect beneficial impacts to the fish and wildlife of the Illinois River. Much of these impacts are not and perhaps are unable to be quantified. By which we mean these impacts are improvements to the natural resources in forms which are represented within the mainstem ecology of the river and outside of those easily captured benefits at the Pekin Lake Southern site.

## CONCEUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Therefore we have no objection to selection of the preferred alternative which involves dredging of the Base Option with additional dredging of fingers, shelves and deep holes in Lake of the Woods and Soldwedel Lake (dredging option D3 in the feasibility report). Dredged material would be sidecast adjacent to channels (placement option P1 in the feasibility report) with additional placement of 13,000 cubic yards (CY) of material at Site E, 276,0265 CY of material at Site B and 218,000 CY of material at Site A. Material would also be placed to create islands C1 (1,500 CY), C2 (2,500 CY), C3 (39,000 CY), C4 (2,500 CY) and C5 (1,500 CY) (Options P4, P7 and P9).

We appreciate the opportunity to provide these comments and look forward to continued coordination on this project. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Kraig McPeek of my staff at (309) 793-5800, ext. 210.

Colonel Duane P. Gapinski

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Sincerely,

Richard C. Nelson  
Supervisor

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DUPLICATE